

IN THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all listings of claims:

1. (Canceled)
2. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim [[1]] 32, wherein constructing said structure includes the laying of said masonry product in a stonework or brickwork fashion, with a mortar joint between adjacent individual masonry products.
3. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein said mortar used is of the same or similar reactivity to a face surface of said masonry product.
4. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein said mortar is struck so that it is finished flush with a face surface of said masonry product.
5. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein said masonry product and said mortar are both tinted with said tinting composition.
6. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein said mortar is struck so that it is recessed relative to a face surface of said masonry product.
7. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 6, wherein only said masonry product is coloured with said tinting composition.
8. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein said mortar ~~[[used]] does not have the defined reactivity when compared to said masonry product and will not absorb said tinting~~ composition.
9. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 8, wherein said mortar is struck so that it is finished flush with, ~~or proud of~~ an exposed face of said masonry product.

10. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 8, wherein said masonry product and said mortar are both coloured with said tinting composition, with said mortar being further processed to remove said tinting composition which has not been absorbed.

11-31. (Canceled)

32. (NEW) A method of producing a masonry structure, comprising:
modifying the reactivity of one or more faces of a masonry product by pre-treating with one or more of (a) a mineral paint based upon a silicate chemistry of sodium or potassium; (b) absorbent sands in a concrete mix; or (c) acid etching;
constructing a structure with said masonry product so that said one or more face surfaces form an exposed surface;

applying a tinting composition to the exposed surface, such that said tinting composition colours said exposed surface and maintains a look, feel or texture of the masonry product.

33. (NEW) A method as claimed in Claim 32, wherein the modified one or more face surfaces have a reactivity equivalent to a wet out area of approximately 1 to 5 square inches when 2 milliliters of water are discharged onto the one or more surfaces or to 2 milliliters of water being fully absorbed into the one or more surfaces within approximately 10 to 60 seconds at room temperature.

34. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 32, wherein said tinting composition is applied in a single application.

35. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 32, wherein modifying the reactivity comprises pre-treating said masonry product with a mineral paint based upon a silicate chemistry of sodium or potassium.

36. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 32, wherein modifying the reactivity comprises pre-treating said masonry product with absorbent sands in a concrete mix.

37. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 32, wherein modifying the reactivity comprises pre-treating said masonry product with acid etching.

38. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 37, wherein said acid etching comprises washing with muriatic acid.

39. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 32, wherein said masonry product comprises concrete block or concrete roof tile.

40. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 32, wherein said masonry product comprises brick or stone.

41. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 32, wherein said masonry product comprises fiber reinforced cement sheeting.

42. (NEW) A method of tinting a masonry surface, comprising:
modifying the reactivity of a masonry surface by pre-treating with one or more of
(a) a mineral paint based upon a silicate chemistry of sodium or potassium; (b)
absorbent sands in a concrete mix; or (c) acid etching;
applying a tinting composition to said masonry surface, such that said tinting
composition colours said masonry surface.

43. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 42, wherein the modified masonry
surface has a reactivity equivalent to a wet out area of approximately 1 to 5 square
inches when 2 milliliters of water are discharged onto said surface or to 2 milliliters of
water being fully absorbed into said surface within approximately 10 to 60 seconds at
room temperature.

44. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 42, wherein modifying the reactivity comprises pre-treating said masonry surface with a mineral paint based upon a silicate chemistry of sodium or potassium.

45. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 42, wherein modifying the reactivity comprises pre-treating said masonry surface with absorbent sands in a concrete mix.

46. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 42, wherein modifying the reactivity comprises pre-treating said masonry surface with acid etching.

47. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 46, wherein said acid etching comprises washing with muriatic acid.

48. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 42, wherein said masonry surface comprises concrete block or concrete roof tile.

49. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 42, wherein said masonry surface comprises brick or stone.

50. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 42, wherein said masonry surface comprises fiber reinforced cement sheeting.

51. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 42, wherein said tinting composition comprises an acrylic latex emulsion.

52. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 42, wherein said tinting composition has a viscosity as measured at 22 to 23 °C by a Ford No 4 cup in the range of approximately 10 to 30 seconds.

53. (NEW) A method of tinting a masonry surface, comprising:
modifying the reactivity of a masonry surface comprising a clay brick by applying a full and even coverage of slurry to said masonry surface, said slurry being fired with said clay brick; and
applying a tinting composition to said masonry surface, such that said tinting composition colours said masonry surface.
54. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 53, wherein said slurry comprises water, fireclay, surfactant, and a flux.
55. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 54, wherein said flux is selected from the group consisting of glass cullet, feldspar powder, clay suspension sources, potassium carbonates, and sodium carbonates.
56. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 53, wherein said slurry further comprises dried sand.
57. (NEW) A method as claimed in claim 53, wherein said slurry further comprises colorants or oxides.
58. (NEW) A method of tinting a masonry surface, comprising:
modifying the reactivity of a masonry surface, said masonry surface comprising fiber reinforced cement sheeting; and
applying a tinting composition to said masonry surface, such that said tinting composition colours said masonry surface,
wherein said tinting composition comprises an acrylic latex or alkyd emulsion base and an oxide colorant.